

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

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NOTICE.

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sure to give former address.

If Thaw is released from imprisonment

and taken, as his family promises,

to Germany to live for the rest of his

life, will not that be an offset against

our protests against European countries

deporting their criminals to this?

The owners of the great Treadwell

mines in Alaska are having the usual

experience. They hired men who could

not speak English because they could

get them cheaper than those who could.

Now there is a wild call for troops to

protect the mines from the rioters.

Smallness of capital never seems to

deter some men. An Indiana man has

married two wives and tried to support

their families on \$16 a week.

Probably he belonged to the class of

the man who said that he could almost

support himself, and it was a poor woman

who could not help a little.

The temperance movement in Germany

is taking several notable forms.

One of these is a proposition among

the students themselves to abolish com-

pulsory drinking at the meetings of the

Students' Corps. At present no one is

admitted if he is an abstainer, and when

initiated the candidates are compelled

to drink to intoxication.

The story of the petrification of the

body of Swedenborg, the founder of the

great Church which bears his name, has

now been authoritatively denied. When

the coffin was opened there was found in

it only a skull, a few bones and a small

quantity of ashes. No scientific man

believed the story, since there has never

been such a thing of petrification of

animal flesh.

The safe and sane Democracy has

won out in Ohio in the nomination of

Judge Harmon for Governor after a stiff

fight with the Tom Johnson forces. Har-

mon belonged to the Cleveland wing of

the "Democracy," but maintained fairly

pleasant relations with the Bryan wing,

so that he will make a strong candidate,

and at least give the Ohio Republicans

a good run for their money.

W. N. Mitchell, of Atlanta, President

of the Georgia Commission to the

Jamestown Exposition, says that there

has been a great revival of feeling in

the South toward the President, and

that if Roosevelt should run again he

would be likely to carry several South-

ern States. The people believe that he

stands for a return to the old ethical

standard of honesty in business affairs,

and a square deal to all the country.

While the Ohio Republicans seem to

be hopelessly torn, the Democrats are,

if possible, worse divided. Tom John-

son has issued a proclamation in which

he denounces Harmon's nomination "as

a trap set by Bryan's enemies to catch

Bryan's friends." He says that the

major interests are behind it, and "at-

tempting to plaster the whisky label all

over the Democratic Party," and that

Judson Harmon is a tool of Wall Street

and the corporations.

It will be a gratification to everyone

to learn that ex-President Cleveland's

condition has so improved that he will

probably be able to be taken to his

home this week. Mr. Cleveland's life

since he left the Presidency has been

such as to give him a warm place in

the affection and esteem of all Ameri-

cans. Dignified and spotless in his in-

tegrity, he has made a figure of an ex-

President to which we all look with

pride, and he makes a useful ob-

ject-lesson to other countries.

Even the Methodist Church has its

factional troubles, and these have as-

sumed the magnitude of charges of mal-

administration against no less than four

Bishops—Bishop Joseph A. Goodsell, of

Boston; Bishop David H. Moore, of

Portland, Ore.; Bishop J. H. Berry, of

Buffalo, and Bishop W. F. McDowell, of

Chicago. Fortunately there is nothing

more grave in these than allegations of

favoritism and injustice in connection

with trials for heresy and the treat-

ment of the charges against Chan-

cancellor Day for his attacks upon Pres-

ident Roosevelt.

One of the queer manifestations of

how far the rest of the world was be-

hind us is that the American dime nov-

els which were the rage a generation

ago now possess Russia, Spain and some

other countries. Travelers say that

wherever one goes in Spain or Russia

he finds great piles of these novels

translated into the languages of the

country, but retaining their lurid covers

and pictures, and these are selling in

immense quantities. It looks very funny

to see the titles of the books and the

names of the heroes translated into

Spanish and Russian.

LIEUT. PAGE AND MAJ. WIRZ.

All those papers which are today

to the South and which are anxious to

say something disagreeable to and of

the defenders of the Union are making

very much of a book written by Lieut.

J. Madison Page, of the 6th Mich. Cav.,

in defense of Wirz. Leading papers in

New York and elsewhere are giving

lengthy editorial reviews of the book,

as if it spoke the last word in the dis-

pute in regard to the Southern treat-

ment of the prisoners. In fact, it does

nothing of the kind. Lieut. Page, of

whom we know nothing, says that he

had an "intimate acquaintance" with

Maj. Wirz, and found him an agreeable,

kind-hearted gentleman, whose eyes

were frequently filled with tears at the

miseries he saw around him and was

powerless to alleviate. The whole blame

of these miseries was laid upon Sec-

retary Stanton for his refusal to exchange

prisoners, and Wirz could do no better

for the unhappy men confided to his

charge, because of the inadequacy of

the resources of the South.

Altho the editor of The National Trib-

une was in the first squad of prisoners

that entered Andersonville, Feb. 24,

1864, and remained inside of the stock-

ade with his comrades until the general

emptying of the prison in September,

and was thoroughly acquainted with all

of the older prisoners, it was not his

fortune to become acquainted with J. Mad-

ison Page, 6th Mich. Cav. Therefore,

there is some ground for the presump-

tion that Mr. Page did not remain in-

side the stockade with his comrades.

As to this, however, the comrades of

his regiment can give the best testi-

mony, and we should be glad to hear

from them. Also, there are grounds

for the presumption that if Mr. Page

had an "intimate acquaintance" with

Maj. Wirz he gained this by belonging

to that ignoble squad of parasites who

curried favor with the prison keepers,

and were taken outside to be assigned

to light and pleasant duties.

Those of us who remained inside of

the stockade with our comrades had lit-

tle opportunity for an "intimate ac-

quaintance" with Wirz. We only saw

him at infrequent intervals, and gener-

ally in the commission of some act of

brutality to a prisoner. In private life

and in daily and friendly association

with Mr. Page Maj. Wirz showed him-

self so rich in Christian virtues, this

was horribly at variance with the ex-

hibitions that he made to us other pris-

oners in shooting down defenseless men

and in stamping to death men enfeebled

by starvation and disease. As to these

acts Mr. Page's testimony will have lit-

tle weight in the face of the nearly 300

witnesses who testified before the Mil-

itary Commission that tried Wirz. Mr.

Page will have to summon a great deal

of corroborative testimony to make his

assertions counterbalance those of the

multitude of sworn witnesses examined

by able lawyers before the Military

Commission.

After all, Maj. Wirz's overflowing

Christian virtues have nothing what-

ever to do with the main question.

Whether or not Secretary Stanton was

responsible for the stoppage of the ex-

change is also non-relevant. The main

and sole question is, how did the South-

ern people treat the men whom the for-

tures of war threw into their hands.

As we have often said, we do not

hold the Southern people responsible

for the horrors of Andersonville, Salis-

bury and Florence. Those places were

remote from the great body of the

Southern people, and few in the South

knew anything of what was going on

there. The people of the South had an

abundance of things to attract their

attention other than the treatment of

the prisoners of war. That matter was

left to Jefferson Davis and the men

whom he appointed to this duty, begin-

ning with Gen. John H. Winder. What

Winder and his satellites were doing in

the midst of the unbroken forest of

southern Georgia, or in the stockade at

Salisbury, or in the wild, unsettled re-

gion around Florence, S. C., was not

brought to the notice of the Southern

people generally. Their thoughts were

concentrated on our advancing armies

and the great battles which were being

fought in the effort to arrest the pro-

gress of those armies and the subjugation

of the country.

Under all the recognized laws of war

Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton had

the most absolute right to stop the ex-

change for any purpose that they

deemed sufficient. It is the most com-

mon thing in the history of war that

one party or the other, for some reason,

declines to exchange prisoners for a

certain period. This cannot give the

slightest justification to the other party

for mistreating its prisoners. This is

the gist of the whole question.

During the War of the Revolution

the prisoners whom Washington took

at Trenton and elsewhere were kept in

confinement until the close of the war.

They were sent back to cantonments in

Pennsylvania and in Virginia, and were

so well treated that a large portion,

possibly a majority of them, remained

in the country. A great many promi-

nent Virginia and Pennsylvania fami-